

### REMARKS

1. *Status of the Application.* Claims 1-20 were pending in the application prior to examination. In the Office Action, all claims 1-20 were rejected for various bases under 35 U.S.C. § 112 ("§ 112" or "Section 112"); claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 14, and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102 ("§ 102" or "Section 102"); and claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 ("§ 103" or "Section 103"). No prior art was cited against claims 4-6, 9-13, and 16-20, owing to alleged "ambiguities and confusion" with respect to those claims.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, are amended herein; and claims 9 through 20 are canceled herein, ***without prejudice or disclaimer to the subject matter thereof.*** This leaves claims 1 through 8 pending in the application.

In addition, certain paragraphs of the Specification are amended herein.

It is specifically asserted that no new matter is added by way of the amendments to either the Specification or Claims.

2. *Formalities.* The Assignee gratefully acknowledges the Office Action's recognition and acceptance of the various formalities set forth in paragraphs 1-5 thereof.

3. *Objections to the Specification/Section 112 Rejections of the Claims.* The Specification was objected to, in paragraph 6 of the Office Action, based upon an alleged lack of clarity of the phrase "bayonet articulation" as used in the Specification and Claims of the application.

In response, the Assignee has made a number of amendments to the Specification and Claims that are believed to completely obviate the basis for these objections.

In the opinion of the undersigned, the phrase "bayonet articulation" was introduced into this application as an artifact of the translation of this application from its original form in the French language to the English language version presently under consideration. It is further believed that the term "articulation" in particular was perhaps not the most fitting translation in the context of this application.

Instead, it is believed and respectfully submitted that a much more fitting translation of "l'articulation à baïonnette" from the original version of the application would be "bayonet mount," rather than "bayonet articulation." The undersigned does not profess to have any command whatsoever of the French language, but notwithstanding this impairment, it seems to be abundantly clear that the connections between, for example, the "pump unit (10)" and the "cartridge unit (12)" is what in the English language would be referred to and immediately recognized as a "bayonet mount." In support of this assertion, the Assignee refers to the following definitions of "bayonet" and "bayonet mount":

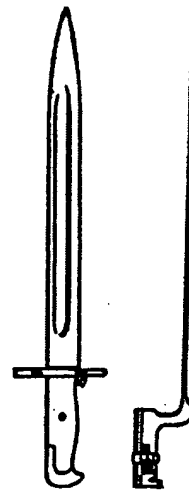
**bay·o·net** \ 'bāənət, -,net, 'bāə'net, usu -d.+ V\ *n* -s *often attrib* [F *baïonnette*, fr. *Bayonne*, France, where first made + F *-ette*] **1** : a steel blade made to be attached to or at the muzzle end of a shoulder arm and used esp. for stabbing and slashing in hand-to-hand combat **2** : a pin that plays in and out of holes made to receive it and serving to engage or disengage parts (as of machinery) <~ joint> <~ lamp base>

**bayonet** \ " \ *vb* bayoneted also bayonnetted; bayoneted also bayonnetted; bayoneting also bayonetting; bayonets *vt* **1** : to stab with a bayonet <we found their bodies bayoneted right through the blankets —Burt Evans> **2** : to compel or drive by or as if by the bayonet <troops to sabre and to ~ us into a submission —Edmund Burke> ~ *vi* : to use a bayonet <taught soldiers to ~ and to survive hand-to-hand combat>

**bayonet gauge** *n* : a graduated stick or rod esp. for testing the depth of oil in a crankcase

**bayonet grass** *n* : a pale-green sedge (*Scirpus paludosus*) of alkaline marshes and shores chiefly of western No. America with ovoid to cylindric spikelets in clusters

**bayonet mount** *n* : a mount in which prongs or bayonets on the rim of the lens or lens accessory of a camera fit into slots in the camera to facilitate quick attachment (as in interchangeable lenses)



bayonets 1

*Webster's Third New International Dictionary (of the English Language, Unabridged)*, G. & C. Merriam Co., 1996, p. 188. (highlighting added) (photocopy of original attached hereto).

These definitions are cited to support the rather straightforward assertion that the term "bayonet mount" is not only well-understood by those of ordinary command of the English language, but also is a very appropriate description of the connecting mechanisms described and claimed in the present application.

The Specification and Claims have been amended herein to refer to a "bayonet mount" rather than to a "bayonet articulation," and it is believed, especially in view of the foregoing, that such amendments add no new matter to the application, but instead merely more accurately translate to the original language of the application, thereby obviating the basis for any objections to the Specification or rejections of the Claims of the application. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection to the Specification (paragraph 6 of the Office Action) and rejection of the Claims (paragraph 8 of the Office Action), based upon a lack of clarity of the phrase "bayonet articulation" is therefore respectfully requested, inasmuch as the use of that phrase has been eliminated from the application.

Paragraph 10 of the Office Action sets forth several additional § 112 rejections of the claims on various bases. With respect to those based upon the alleged lack of clarity of the phrase "bayonet articulation," it is believed that these have been obviated, as set forth above. The several other bases for § 112 rejections, such as for example, those alleging lack of antecedent basis, are believed to have been entirely obviated by means of the amendments made herein.

Therefore, reconsideration and withdrawal of all § 112 rejections is respectfully requested.

4. *The Section 102 Rejections.* Claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 14, and 15 were rejected under § 102 as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,935,099 to Peterson et al. ("*Peterson*"). It is respectfully submitted that reliance on *Peterson* in support of the § 102 rejections is misplaced, and that such rejections should be withdrawn.

As best understood based on the characterization of *Peterson* in the Office Action and the Assignee's review of this reference, it would appear that *Peterson* discloses a drug pump including a cassette with a fluid reservoir, and a control module

selectively mounted to the cassette. The *Peterson* control module includes a peristaltic pump mechanism which cooperates with a pressure plate of the cassette to pump fluid from the reservoir to the patient.

According to *Peterson*, the control module contains a microprocessor and a memory coupled to the microprocessor and storing various programs and data related to the operation of the pump. Access to the microprocessor is provided through communication ports located on the housing of the control module. No electronic memory is included in the cassette.

In the invention as disclosed and claimed in the present application, on the other hand, a device is used to program a drug pump made up of a "cartridge unit" and a "pump unit," both of which being mechanically and electrically coupled together. The cartridge unit comprises an electronic memory for storing data relating to the injection treatment of the patient.

Further in accordance with the invention disclosed and claimed in the application, and in contrast to the teachings of *Peterson*, the introduction of data in the cartridge memory is made by means of an interface which is both mechanically and electrically coupled with the cartridge unit *in place of the pump unit*.

*Peterson* neither teaches nor suggests an apparatus in accordance with the present invention, inasmuch as the *Peterson* cartridge unit does not contain electronic memory, the only memory of the *Peterson* system being located in the pump unit.

It is respectfully submitted, therefore, that *Peterson* fails to either teach or suggest the programming of a cassette unit by means of an interface which is mechanically and electrically coupled with the cassette unit *in place of the pump unit*.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that at least claims 1, 2, 7 and 8 of the application, as amended herein, teach a combination of elements neither taught nor even suggested by *Peterson*. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of these claims is therefore respectfully requested. As to the remaining claims rejected in the Office Action on this basis, it is noted that they have been canceled herein, rendering such rejections moot; reconsideration of these rejections is therefore also requested.

5. *The Section 103 Rejection.* Claim 3 was rejected under § 103 as being unpatentable over *Peterson* in view of U.S. Patent Application, Publication No. 2003/0052196 to Fuchs ("*Fuchs*"). In making this rejection, the Office Action concedes that *Peterson* does not specify that "the energy source for the accumulator, characterized in that the second interface (48) is equipped with means for recharging said accumulator." However, the Office Action alleges that this deficiency in the teachings of *Peterson* can be surmounted by reference to *Fuchs*, which is alleged to teach that a "dispenser 20 contains an electric energy supply 61 consisting of a battery or an accumulator, which can be recharged via the base station 50." The Office Action thus concludes that the hypothetical combination of *Peterson* and *Fuchs* renders the invention disclosed and claimed in the present application obvious. Assignee respectfully challenges this conclusion.

Firstly, it is submitted that the Office Action fails to meet its statutory obligation to make out a *prima facie* case of obviousness, if for no other reason than the Office Action offers no basis for its apparent assumption that the hypothetical combination of *Peterson* and *Fuchs*. The ultimate determination of whether an invention is or is not obvious is a legal conclusion based on underlying factual inquiries including: (1) the scope and content of the prior art; (2) the level of ordinary skill in the prior art; (3) the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art; and (4) objective evidence of nonobviousness. *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17-18; 148 USPQ 459, 467 (1966).

"[W]hen the issue is obviousness, 'it is fundamental that rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103 must be based on evidence comprehended by the language of that section.' *In re Grasselli*, 713 F.2d 731, 739, 218 USPQ2d 769, 775 (Fed. Cir. 1983). The essential factual evidence on the issue of obviousness is set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17-18, 148 USPQ 459, 467 (1966) and extensive ensuing precedent. The patent examination process centers on prior art and analysis thereof. When patentability turns on the question of obviousness, the search for and analysis of the prior art includes evidence relevant to the finding of whether there is a teaching, motivation, or suggestion to select and combine the references relied on as evidence of obviousness. See, e.g., *McGinley v. Franklin Sports, Inc.*, 262 F.3d 1339, 1351-52, 60 USPQ2d 1001, 1008 (Fed. Cir. 2001) ("the central question is whether there is

reason to combine [the] references," a question of fact drawing on the *Graham* factors).

'The factual inquiry whether to combine references must be thorough and searching.' *Id.* It must be based on objective evidence of record. This precedent has been reinforced in myriad decisions, and cannot be dispensed with. See, e.g., *Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. v. Philip Morris Inc.*, 229 F.3d 1120, 1124-25, 56 USPQ2d 1456, 1459 (Fed. Cir. 2000) ("a showing of a suggestion, teaching, or motivation to combine the prior art references is an 'essential component of an obviousness holding' ") (quoting *C.R. Bard, Inc., v. M3 Systems, Inc.*, 157 F.3d 1340, 1352, 48 USPQ2d 1225, 1232 (Fed. Cir. 1998)); *In re Dembiczak*, 175 F.3d 994, 999, 50 USPQ2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999) ("Our case law makes clear that the best defense against the subtle but powerful attraction of a hindsight-based obviousness analysis is rigorous application of the requirement for a showing of the teaching or motivation to combine prior art references."); *In re Dance*, 160 F.3d 1339, 1343, 48 USPQ2d 1635, 1637 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (there must be some motivation, suggestion, or teaching of the desirability of making the specific combination that was made by the applicant); *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1075, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1600 (Fed. Cir. 1988) ("teachings of references can be combined *only* if there is some suggestion or incentive to do so.' ") (emphasis in original) (quoting *ACS Hosp. Sys., Inc. v. Montefiore Hosp.*, 732 F.2d 1572, 1577, 221 USPQ 929, 933 (Fed. Cir. 1984)).

The need for specificity pervades this authority. See, e.g., *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1371, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000) ("particular findings must be made as to the reason the skilled artisan, with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would have selected these components for combination in the manner claimed"); *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1359, 47 USPQ2d 1453, 1459 (Fed. Cir. 1998) ("even when the level of skill in the art is high, the Board must identify specifically the principle, known to one of ordinary skill, that suggest the claimed combination. In other words, the Board must explain the reasons one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to select the references and to combine them to render the claimed invention obvious."); *In re Fitch*, 972 F.2d 1260, 1265, 23 USPQ2d 1780, 1783 (Fed. Cir. 1992) (the examiner can satisfy the burden of showing obviousness of the combination "only by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or that knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead that individual to combine the relevant teachings of the references."). *In re Lee*, 61 USPQ2d 1430, 1433-34, (CAFC 2002).

It is respectfully submitted that the subject matter of the present application, taken as a whole, would not have been obvious to a person skilled in the art. At a

mimimum, the Office Action identifies no suggestion or incentive to combine the cited art to achieve Applicant's claimed invention. The Office Action does not provide any particular finding as to the reason a skilled artisan, with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would have selected Applicant's components for combination in the manner claimed. *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1371, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000), cited in *In re Lee*, 61 USPQ2d 1430 (CAFC 2002).

In addition to the foregoing refutation, it is further respectfully submitted that the proposed hypothetical combination of the cited references, even if made, would not result in an apparatus as disclosed and claimed in the present application.

Indeed, the Office Action apparently disregards the dependence of claim 3 upon claim 2, and hence additionally upon claim 1, which have been shown above to recite combinations of elements neither taught nor suggested by the prior art. Whether or not *Fuchs* could be argued to relate to the energy source/accumulator, *Fuchs* neither teaches nor suggests an interface equipped with means for recharging the accumulator, as recited in claim 3. More importantly, *Fuchs* does not appear to in any way augment the teachings of *Peterson* to include the elements as discussed with reference to the § 102 rejections and set forth in detail above.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the § 103 rejection of claim 3 is therefore respectfully requested.

6. *Claims Not Considered.* Paragraph 15 of the Office Action indicates that claims 4-6, 9-13, and 16-20 were not effectively considered relative to the prior art, due to alleged "ambiguities and confusion" in those claims.

With respect to claims 4-6, it is respectfully submitted that the amendments set forth herein eliminate any reasonable allegation of ambiguity or confusion. In particular, it is respectfully but forcefully submitted that nothing in claims 4-6, at least as amended herein, can be fairly characterized as containing "subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey... that the inventors... had possession of the claimed invention," as alleged in paragraph 8 of the Office Action.

With respect to claims 9-13 and 16-20, these claims have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer to the subject matter thereof, such that the § 103 rejection of those claims is rendered moot. Withdrawal of such rejection is therefore requested.

7. *Advisory Commentary Regarding Patentability.* The Office Action sets forth in Paragraph 16 thereof an advisory regarding applicants' obligations under 37 C.F.R. § 1.56 The joint inventors named in this application have confirmed/reaffirmed that the subject matter of the claims as amended herein was and is commonly owned at the time any claimed invention(s) is/are claimed.

\* \* \* \* \*

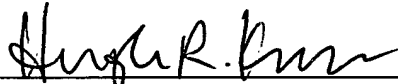


**CONCLUSION**

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Assignee respectfully submits that each of the claims now pending in the application is allowable, and that the application as a whole is in proper form and condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that the application can be placed in even better condition for allowance, she is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: 20-SEP-2006



Hugh R. Kress  
Reg. No. 36,574  
BROWNING BUSHMAN P.C.  
5718 Westheimer  
Suite 1800  
Houston, Texas 77057  
713.266.5593 (voice)  
713.266.5169 (fax)

ATTORNEY FOR ASSIGNEE

Webster's  
Third  
New International  
Dictionary  
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
UNABRIDGED

*A Merriam-Webster*  
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

*Utilizing all the experience and resources of more than  
one hundred years of Merriam-Webster dictionaries*

EDITOR IN CHIEF  
PHILIP BABCOCK GOVE, Ph.D.  
AND  
THE MERRIAM-WEBSTER  
EDITORIAL STAFF



G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, *Publishers*  
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

1969

COPYRIGHT © 1966 BY G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

PREVIOUS EDITIONS

COPYRIGHT © 1909, 1913, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1927, 1930, 1934, 1950, 1953, 1954, 1957, 1959, 1961  
BY G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

PHILIPPINES COPYRIGHT 1966 BY G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

PREVIOUS EDITIONS PHILIPPINES COPYRIGHT 1950, 1953, 1954, 1957, 1959, 1961  
BY G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

PREVIOUS EDITION COPYRIGHT 1925 IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
BY G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

UNDER INTERNATIONAL AND PAN-AMERICAN COPYRIGHT CONVENTIONS  
BY G. & C. MERRIAM CO.

*All rights reserved. No part of this work covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or information and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.*


MADE IN THE U. S. A.

R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS COMPANY, THE LAKESIDE PRESS, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

COMPOSITORS

RAND McNALLY & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

PRINTERS AND BINDERS

bay bay Ab'lad\ -'yē-\\ s [Sp, prob. fr. obs. F balette, fr MF, dim. of baie baite, m. -mōr, BAIZE] 1 : BAIZE 1 2 : an imitation of baize woven by the Navahos  
bay floe n ['bay] : a floe of bay ice  
baygall \bā'yə\ n ['bay + gall] 1 : RED BAY 2 : a tract of swampy land; esp : a low-lying tract of boggy or spongy land in the southern U.S. usu. overgrown with the inkberry and with bay trees  
bay grass n ['bay] : LOVE GRASS  
bay head \bā'y\ n ['bay + head] : the part of a bay that is most remote from the larger body of water with which the bay is confluent  
bayhead bar or bay head barrier n : a bank of sand or of sand and gravel deposited across a bay near its head often with a narrow breach to serve as outlet of the nearly confined water  
bayhead beach n : a beach at the head of a bay  
bay ice n ['bay] : sea ice that is formed in the shelter of a bay in the arctic or antarctic and that is relatively smooth since it is not subjected to wind or pressure  
baying pres part of BAY  
bay laurel n ['bay] 1 : BAY TREE 2 : OLEANDER 3 : CHERRY LAUREL 1 4 : CALIFORNIA LAUREL  
bay lavender n ['bay] : a fleshy shrub (*Mallotenia gnaphalodes*) of the family Boraginaceae of Florida, Central America, and of the Indies having silky gray leaves in clusters near the ends of the branches  
bayl-don-ite \bā'dōn-īt\ n ~ s [John Baydon, 19th cent. Englishman + E-ite] : a mineral (Cu,Pb),(AsO<sub>3</sub>)(OH) consisting of a lead copper arsenate and occurring in mammillary green masses  
bay leaf n ['bay] : the dried leaf of the bay tree (*Laurus nobilis*) used as an herb in cooking  
bay-leaved willow or bay-leaved willow \bā'y-,lēv\ n : BAY WILLOW  
bay-lite \bā'y-līt\ n ~ s [William S. Bayley †1943 Am. geologist + E-ite] : a mineral Mg<sub>2</sub>(UO<sub>2</sub>)(CO<sub>3</sub>).18H<sub>2</sub>O consisting of a rare hydrous magnesium uranyl carbonate of yellow color found in Arizona  
bay lynx n ['bay] : a wildcat (*Lynx rufus*) that is the common wildcat of the eastern U.S. — see DESERT CAT  
bay mackerel n ['bay] : a Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*)  
bay-man \bā'mən\ n, pl baymen ['bay + man] : one who lives or works on or about a bay  
bay-mouth bar \bā'mūth-,n\ n ['bay + mouth] : BAY BAR  
bay myrtle n ['bay] : WAX MYRTLE  
bay oak n ['bay] : ENGLISH OAK  
bay-o-goula \bā'yō-'gūlə-, ('y)-\ n, pl bayougoula or bayogoula ussp Esp & Fr [Bayogoula lit. bayou people] : an extinct Muskogean people of southern Louisiana 2 : a member of the Bayougoula people  
bay oil n ['bay] : a yellow aromatic antiseptic essential oil obtained from the leaves of the West Indian bayberry and used in perfumes and esp. in bay rum — called also myrcia oil 2 : a light-yellow essential oil obtained from the leaves of the California laurel — called also California bay oil  
bayonet \bā'yō-nēt\ n ~ s [Fr bayonnette, lit. Tag bayok] : any of several Philippine timber trees of the genus *Pterocarpum* (esp. *P. diversifolium*) the bark of which yields an inferior fiber and a dye  
bay-o-net \bā'nēt-, -net, 'bā'nēt, usu -d+V\ n ~ s often attrib [F bayonnette, fr. Bayonne, France, where first made + F -ette] 1 : a steel blade made to be attached to or at the muzzle end of a shoulder arm and used esp. for stabbing and slashing in hand-to-hand combat 2 : a pin that plays in and out of holes made to receive it and serving to engage or disengage parts (as of machinery) (~ joint) (~ lamp base)  
  
bayoneted \bā'yō-nē-təd\ v b bayoneted also bayonetted; bayoneted also bayonetted; bayonetting also bayonetting; bayonets vt 1 : to stab with a bayonet (we found their bodies bayoneted right through the blankets Burdett Evans) 2 : to compel or drive by or as if by the bayonet (troops to sabre and to ~ us into a submission — Edmund Burke) ~ vi : to use a bayonet (taught soldiers to ~ and to survive hand-to-hand combat)  
bayonet gauge n : a graduated stick or rod used to measure the depth of soil in a crankcase  
bayonet grass n : a pale-green sedge (*Scirpus paludosus*) of alkaline marshes and shores chiefly of western N. America with ovoid to cylindric spikelets in clusters  
bayonet mount n : a mount in which prongs or bayonets on the rim of the lens or lens accessory of a camera fit into slots in the camera to facilitate quick attachment (as in interchangeable lenses)  
bayonet plant n : YUCCA; esp : an Adam's needle (*Yucca filamentosa*)  
bayonet stack n : an exhaust pipe whose open end is cut off diagonally and partly flattened and has the edges curved inward to increase the muffling effect  
bay-ong \bā'ŏŋ-, 'yōŋ\ also bay-on \bā'ŏn-, 'yōn\ n ~ s [Tag & Bisayan languages, bay-ang] : a coarse sack of woven strips of pandan palm leaves used esp. in the Philippines  
bay-of \bā'y-ŏf\ n ~ s [origin unknown] : PALCASPIS  
bay-on \bā'y-ŏn\ s usu -, ('y)-\ esp La also -(y)- or sometimes bayu\ n ~ s [LAF, fr. Choctaw bayuk] 1 : a creek, secondary watercourse, or minor river that is tributary to another river or other body of water 2 : any of various bodies of water : as a : a large stream or creek or a small river that is characterized by a slow or imperceptible current; esp : a sluggish stream with a slow or insipid course through alluvial lowlands, swamps, or plantations to a clear brook or rivulet that rises in the hills esp. of northern Arkansas or southern Missouri c : an effluent usu. sluggish or stagnant branch of a main stream : as (1) : a natural canal connecting two bodies of water (2) : a by-channel of a river enclosing a low island (3) : a branch of a river discharging through a delta d : an intermittent, partly closed, or disused watercourse that is sluggish or stagnant e : (1) : a partly closed channel of a river delta (2) : or bayou lake : a lake or pool in an abandoned channel of a stream (3) : a swampy or miry offshoot of a lake or river subject to overflow (4) : an outlet for a coastal lake or swamp (5) : a slough in a salt marsh (6) : a shallow or stagnant inlet opening into a bay, lake, or river θ (1) : an estuarial creek or inlet on the Gulf coast (2) : a small bay, open cove, or harbor (3) : a lagoon, lake, or bay esp. in a sea marsh or among salt-marsh islands f (1) : a passage connecting two bodies of water g : a navigable channel through sandbars or mud flats  
bayou bass n : LARGE-MOUTH BLACK BASS  
bay plum n ['bay] : GUAVA 1, 2  
bay point n [bay (antler)] : BAY ANTLER  
bay poplar n ['bay] 1 : TUPELO GUM 2 : the wood of tupelo gum  
bay rum n ['bay] : a fragrant liquid used for cosmetic and medicinal purposes, the original from the West Indies being prepared by distilling the leaves of the bayberry (*Pimenta officinalis*) rum and that of the National Formulary being prepared from cloves (sense 1), orange oil (sense a), pimenta oil, alcohol, and water  
bay rum tree \bā'y-,rum\ n : BAYBERRY 1a  
bays pi of bay, pres 3d sing of BAY

